

by whom paid, with a copy of the form of the respective vouchers (if any) used in the payment, and the form of the receipt given.

The date when each of said persons was first employed, the capacity in which each was employed, the date when each was discharged, and the name of the person or persons who employed each.

**PERQUISITES.**

If there has been any increase in salary, wages or compensation, state the increase, when made, by whom it was made and why it was made. If any one of such employees has any business relation with any other company or corporation in which the society has stock or interest, then give the name of such employee, his position with the other company or corporation and the compensation he receives therefor. If any employee in any shape, manner or form receives any salary, honorarium or other compensation from the society or any other corporation or company than his salary or stated compensation, give the amount of such perquisites, why and how received, and for how long the same have been received and what officer of the society authorized the same.

**BLOOD RELATIONS.**

Who of the employees are related by blood or marriage to any one of the directors or principal officers of the society, and of the degree of such relationship, and the officer or head of departments to whom related.

If any such persons are employed in service outside of the ordinary departments and agencies of the society, please give at length the facts connected therewith, showing the name of the person, the name of the company or corporation to whom he is employed, the salary paid to him and how long such employment has lasted.

By the word "employee" I intend to designate all persons from the president of the society down to including the highest and lowest employees, male and female, and the highest and lowest officers of the society and all others whose services are or have been professional or otherwise, and of whom the society has received any compensation, or who have been employed by the society in any way or for any reason or on any pretext has received any salary or money or property of the society since the 1st of January, 1900, and who have been employed by the society since the 1st of January, 1900, not, however, including policyholders or the regular soliciting agents of the society.

Also a detailed statement of all moneys or other property of the society paid out by the society since Jan. 1, 1900, to or for or on account of any such employee, including all officers, trustees or directors of the society, for or on account of any such employee or other expenses of any kind whatsoever by such employee, officer or director incurred, showing on whose account the same was paid, when it was paid, who paid it, who authorized it to be paid and why it was paid.

**PROPRIETARY TRUST COMPANIES.**

Also a detailed statement of the holdings or interest of the society in the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, the Equitable Trust Company of New York and the Mercantile Savings Bank of New York and also in any other trust or title or safe deposit company or bank or banking company whatsoever. With this statement please give details when each holding or interest was acquired by whose authority and how it was acquired and what was paid for the same and from whom the same was acquired and to whom the payment was made.

Also, copies of each of the leases or contracts by which the society leases to or from any other corporation or company any portion of its holdings on Broadway, New York city, with a statement of the terms of such leases and through whom each was respectively made.

**LOANS TO DIRECTORS.**

Also a statement of all the loans of any kind since Jan. 1, 1900, made by the society to any one of its said employees, including its officers, directors and trustees, and a statement showing who authorized the loan, by whom the loan was made, to whom it was made, in what form made, for how much, how it was secured, and what the rate of interest and evidence of indebtedness are. If such loans have been paid, date of payment, to what person paid by whom paid.

**PROFITS ON UNDERWRITINGS, ETC.**

Also a statement of all dealings since Jan. 1, 1900, of any kind by which any broker or brokers or firm or corporation or individual has sold to or for the society any stocks, bonds, or securities, or property of any kind, including all the so-called underwritings by the society, and here give the name of the broker or firm or corporation, or individual, the property sold to or for the society, what the society paid or received for the same, to whom it was made, and what authority it was authorized and what became of the property and underwriting.

If in any way any employee (including officers, directors and trustees of the society) received any compensation or benefit from any such transaction, please state who the employee was, when received, for what he received it, who paid to him and what officer of the society authorized him to receive it.

If in any way any officer or director or trustee or employee of the society has received or because he was in such relation to the society received from or because of any such transaction any money or other thing of value, please give us his name, what he received, when he received it and from whom he received it.

**AGENTS' CONTRACTS AND COMMISSIONS.**

Also a statement of the contracts or terms on which the society employs its leading agents in the different cities of the United States and abroad, and a statement showing for each year since Jan. 1, 1900, the practical result to the society from each of such agents.

Also a statement of the terms of the society, dated Dec. 31, 1904, there are two items of disbursements as follows:

Commissions, advertising, postage and exchange \$7,500,285.75

All other disbursements \$1,739,318.42

You will please give us all the items and vouchers which make up each of said totals and such information as will enable us to fully comprehend why each sum was spent and to whom and for what it was paid.

**LOSSES ON PROPERTY PURCHASED.**

Also a statement showing details of the losses, if any, to the society since Jan. 1, 1900, on any property of any kind purchased by it, giving the names of the persons who sold the same to the society, the sum for which the same was sold, and who the society by it, when it was so sold and who of the society authorized the purchase and sale of either.

**IMPROPER INDIVIDUAL REVENUES.**

Also a statement showing any transactions of any kind other than those designated in paragraph six (6) by which any officer, director, trustee or employee of the society has irregularly or improperly received money or other valuable thing from the society outside of and not in the regular salary. If any such there be, give the details and the names of the persons.

Also a monthly statement from Jan. 1, 1900, showing the cash balances of the society where the cash balances are deposited and the terms of each deposit.

**ANTHROPIC SLAVE IN RIGHT.**

The foregoing requests are intended to and we think do, cover all the charges and countercharges made by or against any of the officers, directors, trustees or employees of the society, but if any one has any information or knowledge of any other act, matter or thing done, or permitted to be done, by any officer, director, trustee or employee of the society inconsistent with the best interests of the society, or unfair toward any officer, director, trustee or employee thereof, the committee will take up and investigate any such matter on being informed of the same by you or any other officer, director, trustee or employee or stockholder or policyholder.

The committee does not intend to limit its investigations to Jan. 1, 1900, but it has thought best, owing to the magnitude of the work necessary to be done, to indicate at present that date in the above inquiries, but if you or any officer or any head of department know of any transaction of any kind prior to that date which in his or your judgment requires investigation, you shall be glad

## Brownsville Water Crackers

There have been made for fifty years. They are made in the time of the water crack. The flour mill they are baked crisp and brown in old-fashioned brick ovens. That is why they are so good. For sale by

**PARK & TILFORD**  
Trade supplied by Chas. L. & L. H. Brownsville, Pa.

to hear from you and promise you to examine the same.

**PROTECTION FOR THOSE WHO TELL.**

We request you to notify all employees of the society that no one need fear to fully and frankly inform the committee of any facts within his or her knowledge touching the matter of our inquiries. We will see that no person suffers for giving us information. We intend to investigate the entire management of the society. The information we receive from you and through you from all the other officers of the society and heads of departments and employees will be thoroughly analyzed and tested, and in addition we also intend to make separate and independent examinations of our own and by our own experts.

Our work will be thoroughly done, and any officer or employee of the society can now best serve it by helping us to make the most complete examination possible of its affairs. We request you to send a copy of this letter to all the officers and heads of the departments of the society.

Promising you such assistance as you may need in gathering up and securing for the above desired information, we have added request that if it so happen that you cannot on any one or more points give us the information desired that you will indicate the same to the committee with the suggestion of how it may be obtained. I remain, very truly yours,

April 8, 1905. H. C. FRICK, Chairman.

**SLAP AT THE PRESIDENT.**

The meeting of the investigating committee at which the above letter was approved, was held last night, the first formal meeting that the committee has held since it was appointed. The sending of the letter to President Alexander was a surprise to them. The Alexander supporters who did hear of the demands of the investigating committee refused to comment on them or to say what they thought of them. President Alexander's attitude would be toward the letter. Some regarded the demand in the letter for information regarding the "slap" in the society to be rather a personal slap at President Alexander, for there are, it is said, several of President Alexander's relatives connected with the way or another with the organization.

**NEW INTERVIEWERS IN LOST SUIT.**

Masten & Nichols of 49 Wall street is the law firm representing the minority stockholders who are to become parties to the Lord Injunction suit. Members of the firm refused yesterday to disclose the names of their clients or to say what they thought of the suit.

At the office of the Equitable society in this city it was said that nothing had been heard there concerning any investigation into its business in Massachusetts, during the last few days. It was said that if the Insurance Commissioner should take any such step he would deal directly with the company's home office.

**New York Life Trustees Re-elected.**

At the annual election of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company at the company's offices, 348 Broadway, yesterday, the following trustees of the fourth class were elected: James A. Blair, John S. Kennedy, George W. Perkins, and Henry Walters.

**New President Committee Mutual Life.**

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—John M. Taylor, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1884, and previous to that secretary and assistant secretary, was today unanimously elected president of the company by the directors. Mr. Taylor was graduated from Williams College in 1867.

**COLD WATER GRAFT CURE.**

Two hours in a bathtub moves a petty thief at Columbia to confession.

Tall, neatly dressed and polished in manner, one Harold A. Lawton appeared at Columbia University recently with a hard luck story. He was an unlucky graduate of Columbia, temporarily broke. "Lawton" appeared greatly troubled by the mere recital of his own difficulties. So were the persons to whom he told them.

He fell in with a wealthy Southern student named Bae a member of Delta Tau Delta fraternity, whose chapter house is at 429 West 117th street. The Southern had recently met with an accident which made it necessary for him to carry an arm sling. The impetuous student introduced himself by making an inquiry about the arm, and Bae became friendly with the man.

"Lawton" told the injured student that he was a graduate of the Mills Training School for Nurses and could do the injured arm a world of good. Bae took him to the fraternity house and put him up there. The man became a sort of house steward and chief valet to the whole chapter.

Presently his benefactor began to miss small articles, razors, silver-mounted articles and the like from his rooms. Other men lost clothing. The brethren lost faith in "Lawton."

Yesterday a fraternity meeting was held at the house, and "Lawton" was put under examination. He denied indignantly that he had stolen anything. A signal was given and he was seized and carried upstairs to the bathroom. The tub was filled with cold water and into it "Lawton" was cast. For nearly two hours he was kept there. Then he confessed all to Bae. He had stolen; he was not a graduate of the Mills School; he was not a Columbia graduate, and had never been a student at Columbia. He admitted that he was a cheap grafter.

When his tormentors were thoroughly tired they dried him off, and he ran to 125th street, a howling mob of students behind. Then the chase slackened and he disappeared.

**ADAMS & BOATWRIGHT ASSURANCE TITLES**  
11 Macomb Temple Building  
Davitt, Va.

at the conference their well learned tale of woe. They will state how business has been lost to the society by reason of the social extravagances of James H. Hyde. They will not tell, however, how industriously they have been to promote the circulation of scandalous stories in order that mutualization, the credit of which is claimed by Mr. Alexander, might be brought about.

**BUT LUNCH FOR THEMSELVES.**

It was reported yesterday that one of the things which the investigating committee might look into is the relations of certain Equitable directors to the Café Savarin Company. The Café Savarin occupies space on the ground floor of the Equitable Building. In the company's board of directors are H. C. Deuing and T. D. Jordan, both members of the Equitable board of directors and also of the society's executive committee. The Café Savarin serves food to the executive committee at their meetings three times a week and the society pays for it.

Mr. Jordan, it is said, thus makes money out of what they eat. This, although of trifling importance indeed, is noted merely as an instance of how the directors in the activities of Equitable directors in connection with other business enterprises extend.

**INQUIRIES OF EQUITABLE LIFE.**

**Saratoga Policyholders Want to Know Cost of Dinner and Costume.**

ALBANY, April 12.—Senator Edgar T. Brackett is still after the Harriman-Hyde management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. To-day he applied on behalf of Charles P. Penfield, a Saratoga policyholder, to Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks to take action under section 44 of the insurance law. This section provides that the Superintendent may address any inquiry to an insurance corporation or its officers in relation to its doing or conditions or any other matter connected with its transactions. The law further provides that every corporation shall promptly and truthfully reply to any such inquiries and such reply shall be verified, if required, by the Superintendent by such officer of the corporation as he shall designate.

The communication which Senator Brackett filed with Superintendent Hendricks embraces a series of questions which the Superintendent is requested to ask the officers of the Equitable Life. These questions refer to the many expenditures of the Harriman-Hyde administration, especially in connection with the Cambon dinner and the Hyde costume ball, and information as to the social functions and as to who paid the expenses. Information is also asked as to the names of the directors of the corporation and how many of Equitable stock each holds, and also what commissions have been paid to directors, or firms of which they are members, during the past few years for the purchase or sale of securities. In fact, information is asked concerning every complaint that has been made against the Harriman-Hyde administration.

**NO MASSACHUSETTS INQUIRY.**

**No Complaints Made by Equitable Policyholders in That State.**

BOSTON, April 12.—There have been no complaints from Equitable Life Assurance policyholders in this State that it is violating the law, said Insurance Commissioner Cutting today, when told that press despatches said that the factional war in the company was to be carried into Massachusetts.

This Insurance Department does not propose to mix in the internal politics of any insurance company as long as, in its opinion, the interests of policyholders are protected. It is said that if any policyholder convinces him that his rights are in jeopardy he will see that his rights under the Massachusetts law are safeguarded.

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**Tammany Ticket for Satchems.**

The Tammany Society's regular ticket to be elected next Monday is:

Satchems—John F. Ahearn, Thomas J. Dunn, Victor J. Dowling, John J. Gardiner, Randolph Guggenheimer, Louis F. Haffen, Patrick Keenan, Charles F. Murphy, Daniel McKeon, George W. Perkins, John J. Scannell and Timothy D. Sullivan; Secretary, Thomas F. Smith; Treasurer, Peter Meyer; Sergeant-at-Arms, Brian P. Henry; Winkler, John A. Boyle.

## TRUST IN TERROR OF BELASCO.

**HIS VIOLENCE MADE THEM HIDE BROOKS DEAL, SAYS ERLANGER.**

Syndicate Man Denies Threat to Crush Skips in Route for an Independent Play—"Auctioneer" Rente Analyzed—No Syndicate Charges for Booking.

Abraham Lincoln Erlanger, the Great Mogul of the theatrical syndicate, as David Belasco says he calls himself, turned numerous verbal somersaults yesterday, under the guidance of Samuel Untermyer, while testifying in the litigation between Belasco and Joseph Brooks over the profits of the play "The Auctioneer." He displayed such remarkable acrobatic abilities that Mr. Untermyer questioned him on the subject of his memory and got the witness to blurt out exactly:

"My best recollection is that I don't remember."

Arrayed in a polka dot mauve vest Erlanger took the stand yesterday afternoon. The day's session and stayed there all day. Toward afternoon the vest was much wrinkled. Justice Fitzgerald, before whom the actions are being tried, remarked to Erlanger's counsel, Col. Abe Gruber, that the witness's own admissions and insistence on making uncalculated explanations were alone responsible for the privileges claimed by Mr. Untermyer of examining him on subjects foreign to the issues in dispute.

Mr. Untermyer has a long standing habit of wearing a pink in his buttonhole. Erlanger appeared yesterday morning with a scarlet carnation. He had done the same the day before, and Mr. Untermyer, observing it, had quietly removed his own flower. Erlanger seemed rather put out to find yesterday that Mr. Untermyer sported a la Joe Chamberlain an orchid. Throughout the day, Justice Fitzgerald found it hard to control the audience that crowded the court room.

Half suppressed guffaws were repeatedly evoked by Col. Gruber, who, sitting at Mr. Untermyer's side, jumped up every minute or so to address the Court. Mr. Untermyer remarked that Mr. Gruber seemed to be anxious to protect breathing space for Erlanger, and he showed signs of irritation. Finally he turned to Gruber and exclaimed half smiling, half serious:

"Your interruptions annoy and disconcert me, Abe. You are like a mosquito at my side, or—or a flea."

Erlanger started out by denying categorically that he had ever threatened to crush Belasco and drive him out of the theatrical business, unless he was given a half share in the profits of "The Auctioneer."

Erlanger's version of the interview with Belasco was that he declined to become Belasco's partner, or to have any interest in "The Auctioneer," on the ground that he would not be taking profits to the detriment of his syndicate partners. The firm, he said, only consented to undertake the booking of the play when Brooks appeared there.

Erlanger said that Belasco had come to him complaining that Charles Frohman was trying to crush him, and begging Erlanger to help him out. Erlanger declined, and afterward, when the booking arrangement was made, he testified, Belasco thanked him deeply for his kindness in giving the play a route.

Mr. Untermyer in cross-examination asked Erlanger how he would propose to book an independent company so as to procure for it an extensive route. Erlanger took as an example James K. Hackett in "The Cruise."

"This business," he began, "by first getting a fourteen weeks' engagement in the Academy of Music here, then I would put him in a theatre for four weeks in one of the three independent houses. Next in the Academy at Philadelphia. From there, we could go to, well, the Lee Avenue in Brooklyn, the Grand Opera in the Auditorium in Chicago, and after that to New Orleans. There is an independent theatre there."

"And where else?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Well, then we could go to San Francisco; there is an independent theatre there too."

"And so you'd have to jump around the country in just about that way to find houses which are not controlled by the syndicate?"

"Oh, of course, if I were actually doing the thing, I might find some better plan than that," he responded. Erlanger grandly "just took the list of the hundred or more theatres at which 'The Auctioneer' played under your booking," said Mr. Untermyer, "and then there were the independent theatres among them."

"Why," said Erlanger, "there's lots of them there. I couldn't waste time going over them."

"Just pick out the ones you know best," Erlanger put on his glasses and began to finger the list.

"There are a few more—oh! any number of them."

"Why," he said, "the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston. That one."

"Nobody in the syndicate got any profits from that?"

"No, nobody," said Erlanger, very positively.

"Who owns that house?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Rich, Harris & Frohman."

"Why," said Erlanger, "there's a lot of them."

"Isn't he a member of the syndicate?"

"Yes, but he's not a member of the syndicate."

"Never mind the buts," laughed Mr. Untermyer. "Better find another one of those independent houses."

"There were no profits to the syndicate list," said Erlanger.

Mr. Untermyer then began a long comparison between statements made by Erlanger on the witness stand and in affidavits. He pointed out what he considered several discrepancies, and in every case Erlanger explained that he was mistaken when he swore to the facts, and had discovered his error since.

"I admit I swore to it, but I won't admit it," became a favorite expedient of Erlanger during this period of his examination.

Erlanger admitted that his firm had received from Brooks two-thirds of his half of "The Auctioneer" profits.

" weren't you profiting thereby at the expense of your syndicate partners?" Mr. Untermyer asked.

"I don't think so," replied Erlanger. "What did you do for your share?"

"Nothing. We didn't risk the value of

## PUBLICATIONS.

The greatest thing in advertising since the discovery of the fact that advertising would benefit business has been the discovery that advertising is not, after all, an inexact science.

Fewer manufacturers every day are saying: "I don't know just how much advertising helps me, but I have a general impression that it does." More advertisers are saying: "I know exactly how much my advertising adds to my business."

The introduction of modern methods of keeping close tab upon the growth of a business under the influence of advertising has made it possible for manufacturers to know just where they are. It has also made clearer the great advertising power that rests in a publication like THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, a publication sustaining a very high standard in the way of a magazine for the home, with a circulation which brings it within the walls of a million representative homes, and exercising an influence only possible to a publication which takes full responsibility for everything that appears in its columns, whether advertising or editorial.

**THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
PHILADELPHIA  
NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

a postage stamp. It was just a present from Brooks, in consideration of other deals we had."

"Didn't you do anything at all?"

"I booked the show, but we never charged a cent for that. The syndicate never charged for booking plays. I've been trying to get the all day and now I've got it," Erlanger explained, leaning back proudly.

"Well, we'll strike it out now that you've got it," said Mr. Untermyer, and as Justice Fitzgerald agreed Erlanger's jaw dropped ten degrees.

"But we'll see about that," went on Mr. Untermyer. "If you didn't charge for booking how did you come to charge Mr. Belasco \$300 for booking 'The Heart of Maryland'?"

"That was different. The syndicate didn't book that."

"But the syndicate never does book anything so it can't charge," said Mr. Untermyer. "Is not your firm individually the sole booking agent for the whole syndicate?"

"We are."

"And so you do charge for bookings, don't you?"

"I like to explain that," began Erlanger. "Never mind. Why did you always conceal from the court the fact that you had an interest with Brooks in this production?"

"We admitted it when we came to court," said Erlanger.

"Yes, but why did you conceal it in all your affidavits?"

"Because we were afraid of Belasco and his manufactured, perjured testimony. There's nobody in all the history of the world that ever was known to make perjury like him."

"We strike that out," said Mr. Untermyer. "But you are afraid of him?"

"I'm afraid of his violent nature and his perjury."

"And how would it have helped him if you had told the truth about your interest in the production?"

"We told the truth here yesterday."

"And that was the first squeak of truth that we've had from you in this whole case, isn't it?"

"We never admitted our interest before," replied Erlanger, "but we had no intention of revealing the court. We left it out because we didn't want to try our case except in court."

At Mr. Gruber's request, the cross-examination still resumed until the afternoon, as Mr. Gruber has to appear as a witness in the gas investigation this morning.

## RAID OPPOSITE MR. LINDSEY.

**Eggers' Men Raid Alleged Poolroom—Pretend Cop Run To.**

Acting Captain Eggers and his men raided an alleged poolroom yesterday on the second floor at 129 East Eighteenth street. The building is at the northeast corner of Irving place and only a short distance from the home of Deputy Commissioner Lindsey. Eggers said, however, that Mr. Lindsey had not complained of the place and had no knowledge of its existence.

Well, the doors had been smashed in the raiders found forty-two men in the place, all but three of whom were allowed to go. The latter, who were Samuel Murray of 47 West 101st street, John Doyle of 202 West Ninety-sixth street and Morris Schultz, were locked up in the East Twenty-second street station.

The raid was made by two detectives made raids on an alleged poolroom at 43d Pearl street and an alleged poolroom exchange and printing establishment at 29 Beekman street. The latter place, the police say, was known as the Pelham Press. Two presses and a lot of cards were seized there. The men were arrested at the Pearl street house and two in Beekman street.

In the Tombs police court Capt. Hodgins had not enough evidence to hold the Pearl street prisoners and they were discharged. He told the Magistrate that in the Beekman street place he had heard one of the prisoners say over the telephone, "All right, Campatrol for the second."

Campatrol was the name of a horse that ran in the second race at Beekman street and he asked that the two men caught in the place be held for examination this morning.

The prisoners, who said they were John Bernard of 87 Sixth street and Frank Allen of 806 West Forty-sixth street, were paroled in the custody of their counsel.

## Tammany Fight in 29th is Off.

The threatened fight at the next primaries by J. T. Mahoney, who is employed in Comptroller Grout's office, against Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, has been called off. It has been arranged that the Carroll-Mulqueen forces shall have a fair representation on the general and standing committees of the district and that Rush shall be continued as leader without opposition.

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